

## RUIN IN ITS PATH

### Widespread Damage Caused by the Big Storm.

### SCORES MEET DEATH.

### One Hundred Reported Lost in the Sea Islands.

### Terrific Hurricane Sweeps Over a Portion of Several States—Number of the Smaller Towns Are Completely Swept from the Earth—Destruction of Life and Property in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Is Appalling—Great Lakes Feel the Blow.

### Loss of Life by the Storm.

Alexandria, Va.	4
Barge Sumatra, off Milwaukee	4
Brunswick, Ga.	5
Putnamville, Pa.	6
Reading, Pa.	12
Savannah, Ga.	10
Sea Islands	100
Towns in Florida	40
Shamokin, Pa.	2

### Estimated Property Losses.

Alexandria, Va.	\$400,000
Brunswick, Ga.	400,000
Florida	2,000,000
Great Lakes	75,000
Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity	1,000,000
Lebanon, Pa.	50,000
Savannah, Ga.	1,000,000
Sea Islands	500,000
Shamokin, Pa.	350,000
Washington, D. C.	250,000
At other places	2,000,000

It is a conservative estimate to say that fifty people have lost their lives from the Florida hurricane, and the number may run much higher. News from the portion of the State where the storm first struck is very slow in coming, for wires are down and railroads are impassable. The hurricane struck Florida at Cedar Keys, a village of 1,500 inhabitants, and reports show that it passed in its path of destruction across twenty towns and villages, and that between thirty and forty persons have certainly been killed. Cedar Keys is about 100 miles southwest of Jacksonville. Moving northwesterly, the storm struck Williston, a small town, where eleven houses were blown down. One and a half miles north, it badly hurt that it is expected they will die.

Near Jacksonville is a large turpentine farm, where State convicts are employed. Twenty of these were huddled together in a cabin. A heavy tree was blown across the entrance of the convicts and were crushed to death. In Alabama County the storm did frightful work. In Gainesville the Methodist church and about twenty residences and business houses were destroyed, and while a number of people were hurt no fatalities are reported. At La Crosse fifteen buildings were destroyed. Near Marysville, Mrs. E. E. McIntosh and her baby are reported killed. Near three laborers, who were in a cabin at a turpentine farm, were crushed by falling trees. Newberry, in West Alabama, is totally wrecked. At Hester Springs, Miss. Mrs. Frank Olmstead and her baby are reported killed. At Hester Springs, Miss. Mrs. Morris and Sallie Nobles, colored women, are reported to have been killed. At this place a number of people took refuge in a box car, which was in the path of the cyclone. It was blown along the track, and it is believed that every person in it was badly injured. Near Mason and Geo. Johnson have since died. At Gracy, a small place, twelve houses were blown down; a woman was killed, but a babe at her breast was unhurt, although it had been carried some distance by the force of the wind. At Lake Butler, Bradford County, Mr. C. H. Haines and his family were killed. At Kings Ferry, Andy Johnson, Moses Lester, Simon Henderson, May Jones and a child were killed. Mrs. Fisher was nursing a sick child and the infant died as the house fell. The mother and child were killed. Three sailors were killed on a schooner that was heading lumber at Kings Ferry.

There is no way to estimate the property loss in Florida. The losses may seem heavier now than they will when more closely examined, but talk with insurance men is that Florida losses will foot up \$2,000,000. This seems, however, an excessive estimate.

### Storm Enters Georgia.

Across the line into Georgia the devastation was continued. At Folkston, which is near the Okefenokee swamp, the schoolhouse was wrecked and four children killed. Several casualties are reported in Camden County, Georgia. The storm then continued on its way to Brunswick and Savannah. The hurricane in Savannah caused nearly a dozen lives and a financial loss of nearly \$1,000,000. Each report that is received is worse than the last. It was thought only one death would be the result of the hurricane, but the number has increased until there are eleven persons reported dead.

Among prominent buildings damaged by the storm are City Exchange, Duffy Street Baptist Church, St. Philip's African Methodist Church, Central Railway

## WHEAT ON THE JUMP

### SPECULATORS SAY IT WILL GO TO A DOLLAR.

### Corn and Oats Also Advance—Gain to the Farmers of \$150,000,000 Value in Three Weeks—Britannians Do Big Buying.

Rise Is Based on Real Demand.  
All farm products ..... \$150,000,000  
Wheat ..... 52,000,000  
Corn ..... 3,000,000

This represents the gain to farmers advanced in the price of farm products has advanced in three weeks. Wheat is rising for the dollar mark. The price passed 70 cents in Chicago Thursday. On the Board of Trade there was growing of the wheat and made rushes by the bulls. Small traders were trying to find the bottom of the market, but they were attached to all prices. A single feature was that wheat, in its upward flight, carried other products with it. Corn and oats joined the general advance. So did pork. Into the West went the news that within the last three weeks and including Thursday, the price of wheat had advanced to the value of \$2,000,000 has been added to the value of the wheat crop held by the farmers. Four million dollars alone was their gain Thursday. They are that much richer than they were Sept. 8, when the rise began. With the cost of producing wheat 35 cents a bushel they find it profitable to change in selling price from 85 cents to 100 cents, a 15-cent gain. Twice the cost of production is at their command.

Wild Scene in Pitt.  
Wiseacres on the board, mauling gesticulating at their fellows, declared that the end was at hand. The pit was a scene of pandemonium. But there was no weakening in prices. On the contrary, amid a closing scene somewhat similar to the famous one in the days of Hutter's, the price of continuing upward for days to come. Every farm product has advanced in value millions of dollars during the last fortnight. Wheat has advanced 13 1/2 cents in three weeks, flaxseed 17 cents, while pork gained 50 cents Thursday over the previous day's price. The wind, Superintendent Vincent places the damage to the colliery at \$400,000. Fourteen of the dwelling houses and twenty board shanties occupied by the mine-workers were also blown down, and five of the former were consumed by flames. Two of the shanties had collapsed, several injured and eleven cattle were crushed to death beneath the dismantled barn.

The windstorm, though furious in New York City and vicinity, as elsewhere in the East, did but little damage ashore, and thus far no disasters on the Long Island, New Jersey or New England coast have been reported. The greatest damage sustained is by the prostration of telegraph and telephone wires. The storm was severe throughout New Jersey. In Buffalo the wind raged at a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour, and at Syracuse thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. The great grandstand at Kirk Driving Park was completely demolished. The Yates Hotel was badly damaged by a falling cornice, and the immense plate glass windows forced outward by the suction of the air.

Storm Around Washington.  
Reports received from the suburban towns about Washington, D. C., show that great damage was done throughout the surrounding country by the storm. On the outskirts of the city for localities escaped. In Washington the telephone station was unroofed and the Chinese laundry was damaged about \$1,500. Communication by telegraph and telephone with the outside world was absolutely stopped. The White House was slightly injured by the storm. A portion of the stand at Kirk Driving Park was completely demolished. The Yates Hotel was badly damaged by a falling cornice, and the immense plate glass windows forced outward by the suction of the air.

The room in which Cleveland will hear election returns.  
Some repairs have been made at the White House this summer during the absence of the Cleveland family. The room in which Cleveland will hear election returns, his library, has been freshly decorated and it is now the fairest and daintiest apartment in the executive mansion. The walls, with their colonial rounded corners, have been hung with a new style wall paper, which is cream-colored with faint, greenish, cream tint, and great golden roses cluster over its surface. These are so exquisitely designed it seems as though the odorless breath of the queen of flowers fills the air in the handsome den.

Leaning against the mantel is a large white satin banner, on which is printed in gold letters the musical program for the inaugural concert of the President's first administration. Already the satin is yellowed by time. Another treasure is a portrait in pastel by Joe Jackson of Gen. Jackson. The frame is very artistic and reminds one of Bazzard's Bay, for it is covered with roughly spread cream paint, and the picture is set in a gold and silver frame. The room is a masterpiece of decoration. The walls are covered with a new style wall paper, which is cream-colored with faint, greenish, cream tint, and great golden roses cluster over its surface. These are so exquisitely designed it seems as though the odorless breath of the queen of flowers fills the air in the handsome den.

With her usual delicate taste, Mrs. Cleveland has selected for the new carpet those quiet, restful colors, the shell gray and russet browns, which suggest the touch of sea winds to shingles, and the walls hung full of yellow roses blend so harmoniously that one wonders if the golden hues and humming birds on the honey won't be attracted by these pretty evidences of her taste.

The office of the President is filled with a soft glow of light. The room is being refurnished and the room will be changed into an ideal office for the new President to enjoy. The stairs and corridors leading up to the room from below will all be newly carpeted this month with plush velvet carpets of rich scarlet, ready for the steady tramp of the army of office seekers that never fails to take place each new administration.

## ELEVEN PERSONS ARE HURT.

### Reviewing Stand at Burlington, Iowa, Goes to Pieces.

Eleven persons received injuries and the big Iowa semicentennial crowd present in Burlington was thrown into a serious panic at noon Thursday. The reviewing stand near the Union depot, from which Vice President Stevenson and Gov. Drake were reviewing the parade, collapsed and fell, the structure just the line of march and entangled a mass of humanity into a depression in the ground fifteen feet below the surface of the platform. The stand which collapsed was a clumsy affair, hastily constructed of light timbers. It was erected to accommodate Vice President Stevenson for the review. The officers near it warned the people not to crowd it, as they considered it unsafe.

It was about noon when the accident occurred. The morning parade had passed through the principal streets of the city, and the Governor and his staff, escorted by a detachment of the Iowa National Guard, were reviewing the parade. The reviewing stand was a clumsy affair, hastily constructed of light timbers. It was erected to accommodate Vice President Stevenson for the review. The officers near it warned the people not to crowd it, as they considered it unsafe.

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## SAVANNAH IN RUINS.

### AWFUL STORM SWEEPS OVER GEORGIA CITIES.

Scarcely a House Escapes Damage and Seven Persons Lose Their Lives—Property Loss Exceeds a Million—Destruction Along the Coast.

Fury of the Winds.  
Seven lives lost and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the storm which swept Savannah, Ga., from 11:30 a. m. until 12:15 p. m. Tuesday. Hardly a house escaped without more or less damage. Reports from Brunswick, Ga., state that the storm was very severe there and at adjacent points. A number of lives were lost, and the property loss will exceed \$1,000,000.

Disaster at Brunswick.  
Wind and water worked destruction at Brunswick; the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephone and telegraph poles and parts of buildings blown down and carried away. People were injured by flying objects, and one lady was killed at Everett, a small station a few miles from Brunswick. The Atlantic Telephone Company reached Atlanta late at night from Brunswick and states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged and that three big vessels were sunk in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings. Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gambler, the Mayor, was blown away from his pier and that she was floating helplessly in the harbor in danger of going to the bottom. A part of the Oglethorpe Hotel, the leading hotel of Brunswick, was blown away and other big buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many houses in the suburbs were blown away, and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, household furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

Dead in Brunswick.  
Four persons were killed outright in Brunswick, as follows:  
William Daniels.  
John Davis.  
John Jefferson and baby.  
A careful estimate places the damage at \$500,000. Many persons were dangerously injured.

Savannah is a port of entry of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham County and one of the most important commercial cities of the State. It was founded by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1733 and grew as a city in 1733. Its population is in the neighborhood of 45,000.

The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low water mark. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, closely shaded with trees of many varieties. The city is built mostly of brick and many of the private dwellings are handsome specimens of architecture.

Among the public buildings the custom house, theater, court house, City Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Masonic Temple, Metropolitan Hall, Hodgson Hall (library and headquarters of the Georgia Historical Society), Armory Hall and St. Andrew's Hall are the most important.

Handsome Church Edifices.  
There are a number of handsome church edifices in the city, which are the Independent Presbyterian, St. John's (Episcopal), Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Roman Catholic) and the Jewish synagogue of Mikva Israel.

The public schools are many and afford liberal provision for the education of the poor. The private schools are also numerous and stand high in the estimation of the citizens.

Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Savannah Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, Episcopal Orphan Home, Hibernian Society and Poor Society. Two monuments, one in Johnson Square to Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the other in Monterey Square to Count Pulaski, are points of interest.

## BALL SEASON ENDS.

### REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD OF 1895.

Progress of the struggle for the Championship from its Beginning Last April—Prognostications for Next Season.

How They Stand.  
1896. Clubs. 1895.  
1. 089. .... Baltimore ..... 689 1  
2. 025. .... Cleveland ..... 640 2  
3. 006. .... Cincinnati ..... 598 3  
4. 505. .... Boston ..... 542 4  
5. 555. .... Chicago ..... 534 5  
6. 512. .... Pittsburgh ..... 504 6  
7. 489. .... New York ..... 504 7  
8. 477. .... Philadelphia ..... 505 8  
9. 443. .... Washington ..... 330 9  
10. 443. .... Brooklyn ..... 542 10  
11. 308. .... St. Louis ..... 298 11  
12. 200. .... Louisville ..... 207 12

The season just ended has not been as prosperous with professional baseball as the two or three seasons preceding. This is on account of the hard times. It is evidenced clearly from the fact that fewer of the minor leagues have pulled through the entire season. As far as the National League is concerned, the attendance in the aggregate has been smaller than last year. The conditions of the race have been responsible for this to a large degree.

For instance, the clubs in good baseball towns like New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have never been in it as far as the championship was concerned, for any length of time, while last year nine clubs were fighting it out until near the close of the season.

The business of the Chicago club, said President Hart, has fallen off both at home and abroad this season as compared with last, the greatest falling off being in the away-from-home games, caused by the reasons just stated. The attendance at home has been less than last year because we have had poorer attractions on holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, and also because the team was a greater number of games away from the pennant, although occupying the same relative position in the championship table as last year.

To prognosticate the performance for a coming season is a hard task. It is impossible to foretell what will be the condition of the market when they show up for the spring. The best pitchers of one season may be the poorest of the next. The heavy batmen of 1895 may be the weak batmen in 1897.

EIGHT DIFFERENT TICKETS.  
Multiplicity of Presidential Nominations—Washington—correspondent.  
There are now eight presidential tickets in the field. Some of the tickets are duplications. Nevertheless they are dominated by separate national conventions, duly called, and in some States, as for instance in Ohio, where the State Legislature controls the method of printing the tickets for presidential electors, this multiplicity of tickets is likely to cause confusion. In the order of their nomination the tickets are as follows:

For President—Joshua Levering, of Maryland.  
For Vice President—Hale Johnson, of Illinois.  
National Party—Free silver woman suffrage offshoot of the regular prohibitionists nominated at Pittsburgh July 28: For President—Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska.  
For Vice President—James Haywood, Southgate of North Carolina.  
Republican—Nominated at St. Louis June 18:  
For President—William McKinley, of Ohio.  
For Vice President—Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey.  
Socialist-Labor—Nominated at New York July 4:  
For President—Charles H. Matchett, of New York.  
For Vice President—Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey.  
Democratic Party—Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11:  
For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.  
For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.  
Silverites—Nominated at St. Louis July 24:  
For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.  
For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.  
People's Party—Nominated at St. Louis July 24 and 25:  
For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.  
For Vice President—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

What is believed to be a genuine case of leprosy was accidentally discovered in the waiting room at Bellevue Hospital, New York. The supposed victim was quickly transferred to the Willard Barker Hospital. He is George Fleming, 40 years old, a homeless German baker. He has been sleeping in charity houses, and according to his story, he has been afflicted for ten years.

Richard Williams, a Chinese customs inspector at San Francisco, convicted of extortion, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined \$100,000.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

### M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cops, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Meeker, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Meeker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Meeker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 555, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.  
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.  
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. E. BENJAMIN, R. P.  
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENBOW.

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# The Avalanche

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BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## AID FOR CATTLEMEN

PACKING HOUSES UNITE TO SECURE STOCK.

Supply Cash to Enable Stock Raisers to Buy Feeders—Six Die in a Wreck—Wheat's Sharp Advance Greatly Stimulates Trade.

**Provide Money for Cattlemen.**  
Money has become so scarce that stock feeders in Nebraska and Western Iowa had no means of buying feeders for the winter, and the prospect of getting cattle at the Omaha market began to be somewhat gloomy. The corn crop is most abundant, and with money so scarce, feeders would make enormous profits during the approaching winter. There was organized at Omaha a loan company with \$1,000,000 capital to meet the situation. The lending men in the company are P. D. Arnold and the Cudahys of Chicago and Omaha, Herman Kuntze and William A. Paxton of Omaha and J. T. Reed of St. Paul, Minn. The office of the company is at South Omaha, and it began business a few days ago, having loaned \$50,000 already.

## WRECK ON THE SANTA FE.

Five of the Express Train Recently Held Up by Robbers.

Santa Fe train No. 2, which was held up in New Mexico Friday night, was wrecked at Peterson, two miles east of Osage City, Kas., at 4:45 o'clock Sunday morning, and the engineer, fireman, and four tramps were killed. Four other persons were injured, and as a result of the accident one passenger shot and killed himself an hour after the wreck. The engine, baggage car, mail car, express car, and one passenger car were totally wrecked. Underneath the passenger car was evidence of a terrible explosion. The boiler of the engine had exploded. The engine had been blown into the air and had come down head first 200 feet farther on. At this point there was a hole, five feet deep and eight or ten feet across, where the nose of the engine dove through rails and ties, breaking the heavy steel rails as though they were splinters. Then the engine made a somersault, and was found about a hundred feet further on, where it had struck a building used for a coal chute and knocked a corner out of it. The building had been struck near the top, showing that the engine had turned after it first struck the ground. There was no doubt that the accident had been caused by dynamite, but the boiler of the engine showed that it had exploded.

## SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

Merchants and Manufacturers Have Confidence in Future.

**R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Says:** "The continued advance in wheat may prove of the utmost importance. It has been 7.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since Sept. 2, and is mainly due to short crops abroad and foreign demand. No lack of visible domestic supply causes or supports the advance. Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise, because the demand for goods has relaxed into hand to mouth buying. Some injury has been done by recent storms, but the market seems not now in the humor to magnify them. There are unmistakable encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force, employment or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides and wool, and for cotton, does not diminish and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices. In wool quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks when buyers with cash almost made their own prices."

## RUSSIA BUYS A PLATE MILL.

Armor Works of the Wellman Iron and Steel Company Bought.

Agents of Russia, who are buying up machinery for their Government in view of a possible war over the Turkish troubles, have closed negotiations with the officials of the Wellman Iron and Steel Company at Chester, Pa., for the purchase of this large armor plate mill and engine of these famous works. The Wellman works were originally built at a cost of nearly \$1,500,000, and the plate mill consists of the largest three high train of rolls in the world. The plant will not be dismantled, but the armor plate machinery will be at once removed to Russia, where it can be set up and put to work manufacturing armor plates for the largest armor plate rolls in the world.

## Sewall Draws His Check.

Candidate Arthur Sewall brought his check book into use Friday at New York and contributed \$20,000 to the campaign fund. The check was given to Treasurer St. John, and is does not represent all that Mr. Sewall has given during the campaign. It is one of the biggest single sums contributed to the free silver cause so far.

## Three Thousand on Strike.

In Boston over 3,000 men and women employed in the manufacture of clothing are on strike in an endeavor to better their condition. The strikers claim that the contractors have violated their agreement made last year in nearly every particular and that wages are at starvation point.

## Swept by Floods.

Part of Beacon, N.Y., was washed away, and six persons were drowned in a flood from a cloudburst in the Whetstone Mountains, twelve miles southwest.

## Indian Students Perish.

Saturday night Spencer Academy, located ten miles west of Anfers, N. T., burned, and the entire school was destroyed. Four Choctaw boys were burned. The academy was built by the Choctaw nation. Everything is a total loss, as the nation did not carry any insurance.

## Shot His Infant Brother Dead.

Andrew Andrews, a deaf mute, 8 years old, while playing with a shotgun, shot his 3-year-old brother at Ivelia, Ohio. As Mrs. Andrews entered the room the boy had the body in his arms.

## Alaskan Mail Service.

The Postoffice Department has awarded a contract for carrying the mail between Juneau and Circle City, Alaska. The distance is 895 miles, and the contractors are to make four trips between Nov. 1, 1906, and May 1, 1907. They receive \$1,700 for the trip.

## Leprosy in Montreal.

Leprosy in its worst form exists in Montreal. Lee Tung, a Chinaman who died of a mysterious illness, has been found to have been a victim of it. An inspection of all Chinese boarding and lodging houses and stores has been ordered.

## THEY NEED AID.

Suffering Armenian Refugees in Maraselle.

Armenian refugees in Maraselle, Armenia, which is a district of Europe and to the Armenian associations generally throughout the world. Subsisting upon Government, municipal or private charity there are 500 unfortunate Armenians, men, women and children, young and old, and sick and lame, who are crowded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were one and all based up by the hope of landing in Maraselle of being able eventually to reach the land of freedom, the United States. But weeks have already passed, and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less toward finding them homes, by any of the many associations for the relief of the suffering Armenians which have been organized in England and America. These associations, however, seem to be the very class to which the hand of charity should be first extended. They are homeless, nearly all are penniless, many are enduring the pangs of hunger, and yet nobody seems willing to step in and guide the hands of refugees to some place where they can begin life anew and under more promising circumstances. Large amounts of money have been raised in America, but the situation of the latter is not a whit worse than that of the bulk of the refugees, it is a fact. Only about eighteen of the 500 Armenians who reached Maraselle have as yet been able to start for the United States.

## LAKE'S PREY.

Barge Samatra Founders in the Storm Off Milwaukee.

The large Samatra, consort of the B. W. Arnold, bound down from Chicago, foundered off the Government pier at Milwaukee at 2:40 Wednesday morning. Four sailors were drowned. The captain, mate and cook were rescued by the life-saving crew. The Samatra was bound for Milwaukee loaded with grain, and intended picking up the Hattie Well. She was taking on her grain, and had the pumps working at night. The sea was running high and the crew had great difficulty in keeping her from sinking. When she reached South point she got in the trough of the sea, and in a short time her hatches were washed off and her hulls started away. The steamer sounded her whistle, and the tugboat put out for the wreck. The sea at that time was running very high and great trouble was experienced in getting near the sinking barge. Just as the Simpson reached the Samatra she foundered. The tugmen succeeded in rescuing the cook and the steward, but the captain and mate were drowned. The crew was on hand and worked hard to save the other men on the barge, but all were drowned with the exception of the captain, who was taken ashore by the life-savers. The Samatra is badly broken up and only her mast can be seen above the water now. The wreck occurred three-quarters of a mile off the harbor, out from the harbor entrance.

## STORM IN THE EAST.

Telegraphic and Rail Communication Nearly Suspended.

Tuesday night's storm did great damage in Pennsylvania. The greatest single loss is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Conowingo, Maryland, being left a pile of planks, the iron span in the middle and the first span at each end. The bridge was a mile and a quarter long and was said to be the largest covered bridge in the world. Columbia appears to have suffered more than any other section of the country. The damage in the borough is estimated at \$500,000. Not one of the many big manufacturing plants along the river escaped injury. Two men are reported to have gone down with the bridge, but this remains unconfirmed. The bridge cost about \$1,000,000. In New Jersey the storm was also severe. The wind carried a volley of thirty miles per hour, prostrating telegraph and telephone wires. Heavy visitations are reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Huntington. The cashstone of the Temple furnace, at Temple Station, five miles above Reading, was blown down by the wind, and the furnace was ruined. The men were buried in the ruins. The men were pinned down by the heavy timbers, and two were killed. The others are badly hurt, and it is believed some of them will die.

## MIVICKER'S THEATER.

The Hollands Have Begun the Fourth Week of Their Engagement.

E. M. and Joseph Holland began the fourth week of their successful engagement at McVicker's Theater on Monday night. This date also marked the first production on any stage of a three-act comedy, from the pens of Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, entitled "A Superstition." Messrs. Fitch and Dietrichstein acknowledge that much of the material used in this comedy has been secured from the play of Ludwig Fulda, "A Superstition Husband," produced by a one-act curtain raiser, entitled "STL." It deals with an episode of the Franco-Prussian war, and has been adapted by Mr. Charles H. Palmer, of Milwaukee, who, for much of the matter he has used, acknowledges the invasion of the rights of French literature, inasmuch as he announces that "STL" is from the French of Alphonse Daudet.

## Wetler Is Idle.

The great floods which have occurred in Pinckney, Rio and Oregon, the western trocha are not alone paralyzing the Spanish military movements in the west of Cuba, but may also retard for some weeks more the carrying out effect of Capt. Gen. Wetler's plans for personal operations against Antonio Maceo. Vessels from Spain continue to enter the port daily, bringing new reinforcements. About 27,000 men have been disembarked. Many of these are veterans of former campaigns there and elsewhere, and consequently are expected to achieve better results than the recruits formerly brought over. Apparently they are full of energy and enthusiasm and are anxious for the fray. A majority of them landed across the bay in Regia, and the men are distributed there, to different points on the island by rail or coast transport. A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American prisoners, Frank Agramonte and Julius Sana, have been transferred from Morro Castle to the civil prison in the city, together with Gonzales, a Venezuelan general. It is expected that the recruits formerly brought over. The Americans are visited frequently by Consul Hyatt or his deputy, Consul Pravat, who reports them as well treated by the prison authorities. The Spanish press of Havana is engaged in a position to expel from the island all Cuban negroes as soon as the triumph of the Spanish crisis in the present struggle shall be assured, and follow up this step by encouraging white migration from the poorer provinces of the peninsula.

## John Carr Robbed of \$5,000.

John Carr, a lumber dealer of Long Island City, had a desperate fight with two highwaymen in West Haverstraw, N. Y. Thursday evening and as a result of his encounter he lost \$5,000. The highwaymen, a white man and a negro, are being sought by the police.

## Down with a Crash.

Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake and his official staff, and a score or more prominent Burlington city and county officials had a hairbreadth escape from death Thursday morning during the festivities attending the celebration of Iowa's centennial anniversary at Burlington. A fire broke out in the grandstand from which the distinguished visitors were reviewing the parade, collapsed and pitched the entire party a distance of fifteen feet to the ground. The accident was witnessed by thousands and caused the wildest excitement. Vice President Stevenson was reported killed. Gov. Drake was said to have been fatally injured. Secretary of State McFarland, Major Nathan, County Treasurer Burrus and a dozen more prominent men were included in the list of dead and wounded that rumors quickly compiled. Happily the accident did not prove to be as serious as first reported. The Committee of arrangements is being criticized on all sides, not so much on account of the poorly constructed reviewing stand as for permitting it to be overcrowded. But for this negligence the accident could not have happened. County Treasurer Burrus will probably die.

## B. & O. WRECK.

One Man Dead, Two Dying, Several Missing.

Two freight trains collided at Philson, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 124 miles east of Pittsburgh, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the road. One man is dead and two probably fatally injured. Fast freight east, No. 74, was scheduled to meet west-bound freight, No. 65, at Philson. The latter train needed the siding and waited on the main track for the east-bound train. Shortly after starting down the grade, the crew on No. 74 lost control of the train. In an instant it was going at an express speed, and the crew decided to take chances by staying aboard rather than by jumping. As the train sat around the curve at Philson, the east-bound freight struck the other train, and every car of the former was thrown to the common center of the collision and ground to atoms. The engines were smashed to scrap iron. The other train was also badly wrecked, and debris was piled as high as the telegraph poles. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000, and will reach many thousands of dollars.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

State Tax Rate Is but 1.0 Mills This Year—Equalized Valuation Has Decreased \$24,000,000—Total Levy Nearly \$1,000,000 Less.

Nearly One Million Less.  
Last year the total State tax levied was \$3,013,919.52, and the rate was 2.7 mills on the dollar. This year the total tax is but \$2,008,538.02, and though the total equalized valuation has been decreased \$24,000,000 the rate is but 1.0 mills on the dollar. The various items are as follows: University, one-sixth mill; \$184,183.33; soldiers' home, \$184,183.33; State public school, \$55,000; State normal school, \$55,450; agricultural college, \$10,000; Michigan asylum for the insane, \$10,250; asylum for dangerous and criminal insane, \$7,375; Upper Peninsula hospital for the insane, \$15,000; home for feeble-minded and epileptic, \$53,000; school for the deaf, \$28,000; school for the blind, \$22,000; industrial school for boys, \$37,750; industrial home for girls, \$38,602.30; mining school, \$27,000; board of fish commissioners, \$40,500; State board of health, \$2,000; State weather service, \$1,000; Michigan national guard, per capita tax, \$39,055.04; naval militia, per capita tax, \$39,055.04; Bryn Mawr school, \$22,000; industrial school for boys, \$37,750; industrial home for girls, \$38,602.30; mining school, \$27,000; board of fish commissioners, \$40,500; State board of health, \$2,000; State weather service, \$1,000; Michigan national guard, per capita tax, \$39,055.04; 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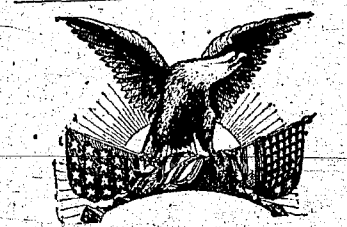


# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor  
THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,**  
—OF OHIO—  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GARRETT A. HOBART, of**  
NEW JERSEY.



## REPUBLICAN STATISTICAL

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.**  
For Secretary of State,  
**WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.**  
For Treasurer,  
**GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.**  
For Auditor General,  
**ROSCOE D. DIX, of Perrien.**  
For Commis'r. of Land Office,  
**WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.**  
For Auditor General,  
**FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.**  
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,  
**JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.**  
For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,  
**JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.**

For Congressman, 10th Dist.,  
**R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.**

For State Senator,  
**GEO. A. PRESCOTT, of Iosco Co.**  
Representative, Alpena District,  
**H. K. GUSTIN, of Alpena County.**

## County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,  
**JOHN J. COVENTRY.**  
For Sheriff,  
**WILLIAM S. CHALKER.**

For Treasurer,  
**JOHN HANNA.**  
For Clerk,  
**WILLIAM G. MARSH.**

For Register of Deeds,  
**WILLIAM WOODBURN.**  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
**OSCAR PALMER.**

For Circuit Commissioner,  
**OSCAR PALMER.**

For Surveyor,  
**WILLIAM BLANSHAN.**

For Coroners,  
**CHARLES F. KELLY.**  
**WILLIAM M. WOODWORTH.**

The doubtful States are the ones that may or may not help to swell the majority that McKinley is sure to have without them.

Those people who prefer a half dollar to a dollar are not believed to be numerous enough in this country to insure the election of Mr. Bryan in November.

Doubtless Mr. Bryan's sympathy for the poor workmen is broad enough to take in those workmen who are now striking for more wages in the Leadville silver mines.—Globe Democrat.

The farmers ought to be able to see that they have nothing to gain by an increase in the prices of their products, when the ability of other people to buy will be reduced in a corresponding degree.

If the United States Congress can double the market price of silver the whole world over by just passing a legislative bill, we would better keep it in session all the time passing bills doubling or multiplying the valuation on all kinds of individual property. What's the use of working if congress can make everybody rich.—Detroit Journal.

Fourto Cochrane is the kind of a sound money Democrat who sensibly proposes to make his vote count in a practical way by casting it directly for McKinley, instead of putting it to the same use in a roundabout fashion.—Globe Dem.

There is no lack of money in the country. Millions of it is now lying idle. It is confidence in the future legislation in public affairs that capital demands. Capital and labor are not enemies, but friends wholly dependent upon each other.—Inter-Ocean.

Major McKinley will remain at his Canton home during the campaign, and will make no speeches, except to visiting delegations. This is in pleasing contrast to the blatant Bryan, who seems to think the salvation of the country depends on the number of speeches he can make.

## Additional Locals.

Remember the Republican rally at the Court House, Saturday evening. Do not miss the Phonograph Concert, at the Presbyterian Church, next Monday evening.

Miss Mamie Goupier and Geo Tyler were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Webber, in this city, the 7th inst.

The Oyster Supper given by the Epworth League, last evening, was fairly attended, and a social success.

Something new and wonderful, at the Presbyterian Church, next Monday evening. A grand Phonograph Concert.

Hon. Wm. A. Norton, of St. Johns, will speak at Frederic, tomorrow evening in favor of honest money and the Republican party.

LOST—From Wagon between Joseph's store and State farm a package containing a pair of pants, the finder will please leave the same at this Office and receive a reward.

The Woman's Relief Corps will serve Supper, on election night, Oct. 3d, in their hall. We extend an invitation to all to come and get a good supper as we are greatly in need of money for charitable purposes.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

One of the happy events of the week was the celebration by Master Arthur Fowler, of his 7th birthday assisted by over thirty of his playmates. To say it was a joyful crowd would faintly express their feelings.

The K. O. T. M. have secured Prof. Woods and his famous phonograph for a concert at the Presbyterian Church, next Monday evening. Go, and you will hear McKinley, Bryan and Ingerson, and some of the finest music ever produced. Admission 20 and 25 cents.

Miss L. E. Williams has returned from a visit to Coldwater, and brought us a "McKinley and Hobart" near which measured 134 inches around, and weighed about a pound and a quarter. It was raised by our old friend, an uncle of Miss Williams, J. E. Southworth, Esq., and sent us as a reminder of old times.

Nessrs. Staley, Caggett, Wolfe and Blair started for Bay City, Tuesday, to accompany the Saginaw Valley Excursion to Canton, but the time was changed, so they returned on the night train, after listening to the address of Senator Cullom, at Bay City. All unite in saying that it was well worth the cost.

## Pingree's Steamer Stolen.

During the gubernatorial canvass this summer, one of the most ardent supporters of the mayor was John Rasmussen, now he is nominee for Treasurer on the democratic ticket. Last week he gave Chas. Ingerson permission to foot a Pingree steamer from the flagstaff over the Grayling House, of which he is sole owner. After his nomination for Treasurer, Mr. Ingerson asked him if he should remove the flag, thinking that John might think it would injure his prospects for election. He answered "No Sir, that is all right and will stay there till it flaps out." Later in the day two of the most prominent Democratic nominees, each told Mr. Ingerson that it must come down, to which he replied with the conversation had with Rasmussen. Monday night the flag was removed. Mr. Rasmussen denies all knowledge of the removal, or the whereabouts of the flag. It was the act of a dastard.

## Registration Notice.

To the electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the township above named will be held at the town hall, in said township, on Saturday, October 31st, A. D. 1896, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose; and that said Board of Registration will be in session from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for that purpose.

By order of the Township Board of Registration.

WM. G. MARSH,  
Township Clerk.  
Dated this 7th day of October A. D. 1896.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Changes Made in the Document After the Convention Adjourned.

Five or six weeks ago complaints came from Democratic sources that some one connected with the national Democratic committee had made unauthorized additions and changes in the party platform after the Chicago convention adjourned. The platform, as adopted, was—offensive to order and law-abiding citizens in some respects, and it failed to make any enunciation on certain subjects of great public interest. To meet these deficiencies some of the party leaders added a number of paragraphs. In the first the Monroe doctrine is reaffirmed.

In the second they added to the sentence, "we are opposed to the interference in the public service," the words "except as provided in the constitution," so that it might not seem to add another threat to the one already made, of reorganizing the supreme court.

They also added this paragraph, aimed at the A. P. A.: "The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution."

This also was added to the paragraph respecting immigration: "And as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights. We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle."

Officers of the state central committee in Detroit have lately charged the Republican state central committee with garbling the platform, because the pamphlet which they printed, giving the declarations of the different parties, did not contain these paragraphs.

The fact is these paragraphs were not in the platform as reported to the convention. They were not adopted as amendments and they were never, in any way, authorized by that body.

The copy which the Republican state central committee used in preparing their pamphlet was cut from the Detroit Tribune of July 9. It was compared with the platform as given in the Chicago papers of the same date, and with the platform as given in the Republican Campaign Text Book. It is identical in phrasing with the official copy furnished by the secretaries of the convention to the Associated Press, and published in almost every morning paper in the country at that time. It is the platform as reported to the convention and adopted by that body without amendment.

The paragraphs quoted above had not appeared in print until after the convention adjourned. They are apparently the results of an afterthought, added without authority, to make good deficiencies of the genuine document; added in the desperate attempt to disarm the criticism and hostility with which thousands of Democrats received that extraordinary exposition of combined Democracy and Populism.

## SILVER COINAGE.

Over Nine Million Dollars' Worth Coined in 1895.

The impression prevails, in many quarters, that the act of Nov. 1, 1893, entirely stopped the coinage of silver. This is not so. The act repealed the section requiring the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month for coinage purposes, and added: "And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The coinage of silver has still continued. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, silver dollars were coined to the number of 3,956,011, and subsidiary coinage to the value of \$5,113,460, giving a total of \$9,069,470 for that year. The coinage of silver dollars for the next fiscal year was larger yet, though the official figures are not at hand.

The amount of silver certificates outstanding Nov. 1, 1893, was \$24,352,332, and of standard silver dollars in circulation \$91,672,453, a total of \$116,024,785. This was at the height of our commercial and industrial prosperity. On Nov. 1, 1895, the amount of silver certificates outstanding was \$342,400,504, and of standard silver dollars in circulation, \$53,354,092, a total of \$395,754,596, and this was in a period of commercial and industrial depression. The aggregate of the two kinds of circulation was \$144,338,600 greater in the latter than in the former period, and this is another confirmation of the fact that a scarcity of silver currency is not the cause of the present dull times or low prices. The latter condition is traceable much more directly to the reduction of duties by the Wilson tariff act than it is to any scarcity of money.

We begin by saying that we will leave to duties on anybody and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy a duty on anybody for the sake of what it can get by it. This may be noble but it is not business.—Lord Salisbury.

General utility will best be promoted by a due proportion of both metals. If gold be the basis of our currency, silver is best adapted to the more minute and ordinary circulation.—Hamilton.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore, Ulcers, Sprains, Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Clapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Tourner, drugist.

# We have received

A Complete Stock of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Clothing,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps &c.,

Which we will sell at astonishingly low prices.  
No Shoddy, all honest goods.

It will be to your interest to call and examine our complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere.  
Yours for Bargains

## H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

### Points About Prices.

In reference to the claim that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was the cause of an immediate and continued fall of prices, Carl Schurz, in his recent Chicago speech, gave the following significant facts: "The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, oats and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a rise in wheat and a decline in corn, oats, rye and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying that of 1874, years preceding the act of 1873. Evidently, so far the 200-cent dollar had not made its mark at all. In 1879, speculations were resumed. Metalline money circulated again. And more than that, the cry about the crime of 1873 resounded in congress and in the country. Then at last the 200-cent dollar had its opportunity. Prices could no longer plead ignorance. What happened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1879, likewise corn, cotton and oats. In 1881 wheat rose again, also corn, oats and cotton. In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose."

### More About the Woolen Mills.

Last spring the New York Press made inquiries among New England woolen mills, with the idea of showing their condition as compared with the year previous. Returns from 32 mills were received, and the following is the result:

Mills shut down	14
Mills on quarter time	11
Mills on half time	3
Mills practically closed	7,500
Woolen goods on hand	\$3,000,000
Estimated annual wages of these operators one year ago	\$3,000,000
Estimated annual wages of these operators this year	\$2,500,000
Loss to the country in native raw material	\$500,000

The closing of these mills reduces the demand for American wool, and this is only one of the Wilson bill's contributions to the depression of our farming interests.

### Why Did He Change?

In 1893 W. J. Bryan was editor of the Omaha World Herald, and on the 31st of July of that year, announced editorially his views on the silver question. He advocated: (1) The repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. (2) Providing for the free coinage of silver "on such a standard as will put about 100 cents of silver in each dollar, taking the average value for the last six months." He declared these ought to be no question about the first, and that the second was "honest and safe bimetalism on the ratio of 1 to 16," and added, "My people except the greedy owners of silver mines, anxious to make inordinate profits, are interested in coinage on the ratio of 1 to 16." There was a good deal of sound sense in the views he advocated then. But why has he changed his views so radically?

### Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Lucken & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by L. Tourner, drugist.

Mr. Bryan has made a great many long speeches since he started out campaigning, but you may search them through from beginning to end and you will not find any reference to the fact that he was one of the committee that framed the Wilson bill. He seems to think it is a mighty good subject to say nothing about. Det. Journal.

### The True Remedy.

W. M. Reppine, Editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief" says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy, until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough &c. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Try 1 bottle, free at L. Tourner's Drug Store."

Some of the severest strictures upon the Chicago convention and candidates have come from consistent Democrats of the old school, and this, from Senator Vilas' speech at the Wisconsin Democratic state convention, is one of them: "If the people of the United States be taught to accept their financial teaching from men who have had financial training or experience, defying the accumulated wisdom of a scientific study and practical skill, if the fiscal policy of a 70,000,000 nation is to be taught from traveling carts by noisy mountebanks as quick nostrums are rendered to the gullible, if men who were never able to own a boat on an interior pond of business shall set the sails and take the helm of the ship of state on the ocean currents of the great world's finance, who can fix the limit to our capability for insanity, who put a hook in the mouth of this levitation of folly?"

Mr. C. G. Conn, a Democratic ex-congressman from Indiana, very properly characterized the Chicago convention as "a chaotic mass of calamitized delegates" and makes the following point in reference to the claim that free silver at 16 to 1 is the money of the constitution: "The framers of the constitution might as well have stipulated that we should always sleep on feather beds or wear powdered wigs with pig-tail queues. Our money is always the kind specified by the constitution, and its gold, silver and paper dollars are as good as gold wherever they circulate. It has long since been demonstrated impossible to fix by legislation the price of any marketable commodity with an unknown and unlimited production, and until this government can restrict the output of both gold and silver to certain proportionate quantities in order to regulate their commercial value, there is no way to establish a stable parity between these metals of statute."

From 1763 to 1789 the trade of the 13 old states was perfectly free to the world. The result was that Great Britain filled every section of our country with her manufactures of wool, cotton, leather, linen, iron, glass, and all other articles used here, and in four years she swept from the country very dollar and every piece of gold. (Hollis' Financial History of the United States.)

It is not the demonetization of silver that has hurt the farmer, but the demonetization of his markets. The repeal of the McKinley law carried with it the repeal of the reciprocity treaties. In consequence, the export of our agricultural products fell off for the year 1895, as compared with the year 1894, to the amount of more than \$25,000,000.—Ex-Gov. Fossaker, of Ohio.

### Pronounced a Great Remedy.

I had a pneumonia eight years ago, which left my lungs in bad condition. I used the white Wine of Tar Syrup you sent me, and am greatly benefited. I gladly commend it as the best remedy for consumption or weak lungs in any form I have ever tried. I hope you will supply our druggist, Mr. Gorman, at Cabool, Mo., as I would like more of it.

Rev. JOHN W. BROWN.

### The Best in the World

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Merrillan, Wis., says: I have sold Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for years. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the world, and has no equal for Asthma.

# SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## EVERY FARMER

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

## PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you.  
75c and \$1.50 per Sack.

## FOR CHICKENS

Try a Packet of

## Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL:  
DAILY (without Sunday) ..... \$4.00 per year  
DAILY (with Sunday) ..... \$6.00 per year  
The Weekly Inter Ocean— \$1.00 PER YEAR.

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all its reports. It contains neither gains nor expenses in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

## The Weekly Inter Ocean

As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its "YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT" is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY DEPARTMENTS are unequalled. It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World. POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all political topics. It is published in Chicago, and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature. Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

## NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

## Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Annie McKinley, the wife of Henry C. McKinley, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 452 and 453, in the index of mortgages, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$10.00, and no proceeding to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore, shall be taken, until on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$10.00, and no proceeding to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore, shall be taken, until on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: The North East Quarter (N E 1/4) of Section 18, T. 35 N. R. 24 E. of the 6th Range of the 3rd Township of Crawford County, Michigan, containing 160 acres, more or less, according to government Survey heretofore made.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 10th, 1896.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX.

J. C. McKay, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 10th—1896

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881, and executed by Orville J. Bell and Sarah E. Bell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 418 and 419, in the index of mortgages, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$10.00, and no proceeding to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore, shall be taken, until on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: The North East Quarter (N E 1/4) of Section 18, T. 35 N. R. 24 E. of the 6th Range of the 3rd Township of Crawford County, Michigan, containing 160 acres, more or less, according to government Survey heretofore made.

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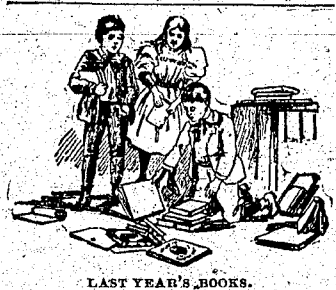
## OPENING OF SCHOOL.

### MISERIES OF YOUNG AMERICA IN THE FALL.

Mighty Preparations Made by Parents and Children—The Effect Upon Trade—The Woes of Careful, Anxious and Much-Tried Teachers.

Getting an Education. People of mature age do not always treat with proper consideration the woes of children.

It is common for grown persons to exhort their juniors with the words, "You are seeing the happiest days now you will ever know," and, to do them credit, they believe what they say, but there never was a greater mistake, for



LAST YEAR'S BOOKS.

the miseries of childhood are just as real, and in proportion to the ability to bear, just as heavy, as the woes endured by their fathers and mothers. The little girl who has lost her doll suffers just as much as forty years later she will when she loses her husband, perhaps more; the boy who breaks his wagon is just as much concerned as his father when the latter loses money; these things are all comparative. This matter of going to school, for instance, is to boys and girls a source of real suffering, and though their elders laugh at it, the approach of the fall term represents to the childhood and youth of the land as much genuine misery as the



THE NEW TEACHER'S ADDRESS.

outbreak of a civil war. According to the statistics furnished by the Bureau of Education, there are in the district schools alone of this country over 13,000,000 children enrolled, while probably enough are entered in all other institutions to bring the number up to



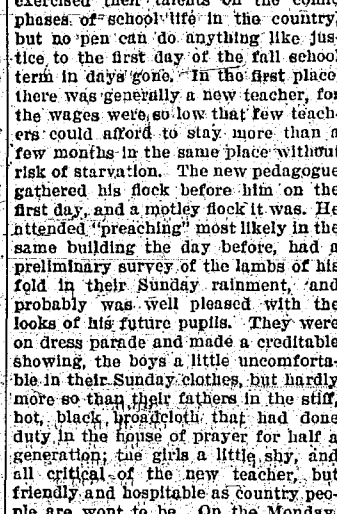
FIRST DEPARTURE FROM HOME.

15,000,000. Fancy the misery endured by 15,000,000 young of the human species at being forced to go to school; the barrels of tears that are shed, the millions of complaints, the trillions of sighs and objections, the quadrillions of wishes that they did not have to go. The fact that the misery endured by the little folks is small misery, and about matters that their elders do not regard as worthy of serious notice, makes no difference, to the children it is real and exceedingly hard to bear.

Theoretically, youthful woes should be in complete harmony with the old copybook maxim, "Knowledge is power." Practically, the average youngster far more heartily coincides with the opinion expressed by the author of the book of Ecclesiastes, "He that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." There is something in the nature of childhood antagonistic to trouble, and very little if any effort is needed to shake it off. When a school term is ended—whether in the lower-grade schools, wrestling with the mysteries of grammar and spelling, or in the academies and universities, where algebra and geometry are dished up in daily doses and Greek and Latin from the piece de resistance—and the youngsters pack their books and start for home, the world is full of brightness and the vacation seems to have no end. So many plans are laid, so much pleasure is anticipated, that the youthful mind entirely loses sight of the fact that time has a habit of flying, and that the autumn term with its pedagogues and books will come as surely and as soon as the season can roll around. About this season the fact becomes emphatically impressed on the juvenile intellect by the preparations in his behalf made by the parents and others interested in his welfare, and the liberal advertisements by wide awake and enterprising firms of their fresh and stylish supplies of school clothing and shoes for youths and misses. Then it is that the boy begins to realize that the dreaded hour is near at hand, and the bliss just emerging from short dresses finds the tears welling up to her

eyes as she reflects that no matter what liberty she may have enjoyed during the vacation, the time of permanent release is not yet over.

But everything has its humorous side, and the humor of the term opening is just as pronounced as those of its variety show, says the Globe-Democrat. The old-time district school has been the subject of many jests, and not a few writers of marked ability have exercised their talents on the comic phases of school-life in the country, but no pen can do anything like justice to the first day of the fall school term in days gone. In the first place, there was generally a new teacher, for the wages were so low that few teachers could afford to stay more than a few months in the same place without risk of starvation. The new pedagogues gathered his flock before him on the first day, and a motley flock it was. He attended "preaching" most likely in the same building the day before, had a preliminary survey of the lambs of his fold in their Sunday nomenclature, and probably was well pleased with the looks of his future pupils. They were on dress parade and made a creditable showing, the boys a little uncomfortable in their Sunday clothes, but hardly more so than their fathers in the stiff, hot, black, broadcloth that had done duty in the house of prayer for half a generation; the girls a little shy, and all critical of the new teacher, but friendly and hospitable as country people are wont to be. On the Monday, however, any illusions he may have cherished were dispelled. The boys were in their everyday clothes, with their pantaloons tucked into the tops of their boots, and each was equipped with a pile of books that were used during the term of the last pedagogues. Of course the new teacher made a speech and in diplomatic language outlined his policy, and equally, of course, he read a long set of rules and regulations for the government of the school, and after reading them he pitied them carefully away, to be seen and heard of no more. Occasionally there would be a vague reference to rule 1 or 2, a reference that was commonly lost on the

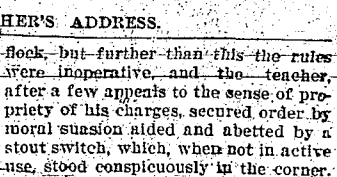


A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY.

difficulties that lay before him. The opening of the term was, for him, a time of mental exertion, and he wasted more phosphorus in the effort to classify his young people than would be needed to organize a campaign.

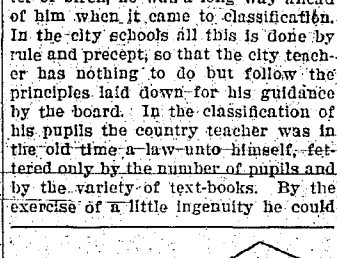
Great as is the burden of misery brought by the school opening to all grades of youngsters, to none is it productive of more genuine sorrow than the young girl just budding into womanhood. She is just beginning to realize what is meant by growing up—is just leaving dolls and taking to beaux. School in the fall has due horrors for her sensitive mind. She does not see why she should be compelled to attend when other girls, scarcely older than herself, have long dresses and beaux and a good time. Nor is she to be comforted by the suggestion that only two or three years will elapse ere she is at liberty, for two or three years under such circumstances look as long as two or three eternities.

The young man in the case does not take matters quite so hard. To be sure, he hates to go to school, but he recognizes the fact that the "governor" says he must, and is ready to concede that "what the governor says goes." But to the boy at school, or college, there are open many avenues of amusement and sources of instruction that are closed to the girl. He may have an immense amount of fun out of the new students by hazing them; he may stand them upon the floor, and compel them to dance for his edification, or may insist that one shall sing a comic song, while another weeps at the suggested ideas, and in many other ways may oblige them to contribute to his entertainment. He may fight with other boys, and so improve his mind, to say nothing of the mental advantages to be gained from base-ball, foot-ball, rowing and running away from the college waterman. So it is easy to see that so far as solid advantages are concerned, the boy is far ahead of the girl, and has by no means so much reason to dread the advent of September.



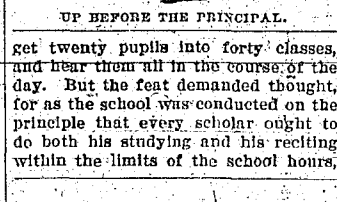
GETTING READY FOR SCHOOL.

To the teacher the school opening means work, duty and anxiety. There is dignity to maintain, and many crosses to bear patiently. It is only when the first few weeks have reduced affairs to a system that her nervous fancies become somewhat dulled. Then the plump, rosy-cheeked "schoolmarm" treats it all as business. She sees her little world constantly renewing itself, like an ever-flowing stream; every year witnesses the exit of thousands from the school room who will never enter it again, in the pursuit of knowledge. She is the ruler of many destinies, and in the long average pride, success and little joys compensate for the thousand and one annoyances that beset her path in the temple of learning.



UP BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL.

get twenty pupils into forty classes, and hear them all in the course of the day. But the feat demanded thought, for as the school was conducted on the principle that every scholar ought to do both his studying and his reciting within the limits of the school hours,



ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL.

When he had finished with his questions, Earl Li gave one more look toward the sarcophagus. And then he turned to go, but just before he passed out he stopped and made a low obeisance toward the dead. Atlanta Journal.

Our Army of Lawyers.

The allowance of lawyers to population in this country is rather more liberal than that of preachers. There are 89,422 men and 208 women engaged in the legal profession, and, supposing each to have an average of ten suits on hand, the litigation going on at one time in the United States would foot up 896,300 cases.

Five Thousand Sermons.

Queen Victoria's chaplain in ordinary, Rev. A. Robins, has just preached his five-thousandth sermon at Windsor.

"Why are you putting such big words in that challenge?" asked the eminent pugilist of his private secretary. "They are jaw-breakers, sir!" The explanation was quite satisfactory. Puck.

The White Cow (gleefully).—Did you see that young city fellow out with the city girl, gathering wild flowers? The Mule Cow—Yes; they go through the pasture here every day. The White Cow—Well, he had them in his straw hat, and when they sat on the stile to rest, she put her straw hat over his to keep the sun from them, and I—ha! ha!—I ate the whole business as a sandwich. Puck.

United Kingdom's Female Tailors.

The United Kingdom has more women workers than any other State in the world in proportion to the population, and among them no fewer than 610,000 are set down as dressmakers—an occupation which may be reasonably claimed as an industry.

ness of mother-of-pearl. The fins are always highly prized by the Chinese, who pickle them and serve them at dinner as most delicate fish. The Europeans, who do not appreciate fins of a shark as a food product, are content to convert them into fish glue, which



A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY.

competes with the sturgeon glue prepared in Russia. As for the flesh of the shark that, despite its oily taste, is eaten in certain countries. It is employed also along with the bones in the preparation of a fertilizer. The Icelanders, who do a large business in sharks' oil, send out annually a fleet of one hundred vessels for the capture of the great fish.

Li Hung Chang's Curiosity.

Even at the grave of General Grant the curiosity of the Chinese diplomat was not subdued. After placing a wreath on the tomb of the great American, he turned to General Porter and inquired how much the palatial structure cost and when it was to be dedicated. As soon as these questions were answered he inquired:

"How many people made contributions?"

"Eighty thousand," said General Porter.

"Indeed?" For a moment it looked as if Li Hung Chang were really surprised.

"We do not forget that your subscription of \$500 was one of the first received," said General Porter.

The viceroi looked immensely pleased at this. "And that structure," he said, "I suppose that is to be a temple in which you will worship the remains of your great general?"

"No," said General Porter, hurriedly. "It is not a temple. It is only a tomb."

"It is very beautiful," said the viceroi. "How many others will be buried in it?"

He asked many other questions—if this was the usual way of burial in America? When told that it was not, he asked for a description of the usual way. How were the grounds to be laid out when the mausoleum was completed, what trees were to be planted, and the like. The tree-planting question may have contained a covert reminder that he did not forget the objection of the Sabbatarian park board to his planting a tree on Sunday.

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## A Lumberman's Experience.

Thrown a Great Distance and Unconscious for Twenty-four Hours.

From the Press, Hialeah, Mich.  
James F. Rose, a gentleman 63 years of age, and one of the oldest settlers of Hialeah Township, in Autum County, Michigan, tells the following story:  
"I was working with some large logging wheels, lumbering some eighteen years ago, and was seriously injured. I was thrown a long distance, striking on some logs, and I broke my left hip, fractured three ribs, and injured my left shoulder. I was unconscious twenty-four hours, and it was a long time before I could walk at all. Finally I got so I could hobble around a little, but always suffered great pain while moving about. I could sit in a chair quite comfortably, but could only get up after great difficulty and with help myself with my hands or with other assistance. I had a number of physicians and tried a good many remedies, but with no satisfactory results."

"We read of the Marshall case, of Hamilton, Ont., a man who was attacked by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for a box of them, and was helped at once, and by the time I had taken one box I could get up out of a chair as easily as any one, and could run, and do any kind of work I ever could."

"Since taking Pink Pills I have been able to work at such work as sawing wood—rolling logs; in fact, I have no occasion to favor myself on account of my injury. Why, last summer I dug a ditch eight and two feet deep. I attribute my freedom from pains entirely to Pink Pills. It is a wonderful medicine. I think my wife's cure from creeping paralysis was even greater than mine."

Mr. Rose desired to put the above in the form of an affidavit, and did so as follows: State of Michigan, County of Autum, ss.: I, James F. Rose, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true.  
JAMES F. ROSE.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of February, 1905.  
C. E. DENSMORE, Notary Public.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, and may be sent postpaid in receipt of price, 50 cents, a box or six boxes for \$2.00, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Cornstarch as Good as an Egg.  
It is sometimes useful for housewives to know that a teaspoonful of cornstarch is equal to one egg, and may be substituted in case of scarcity of eggs for part of the eggs in custards or other dishes where milk and eggs are called for.

A Household Necessity.  
Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Oil.  
The oily character of the menhaden is familiar; it is caught for its oil, which is dried out in factories. Menhaden fishermen use purse nets, which are turned to preserve them. To keep their hands from sticking to the tarred nets they rub them on a freshly caught menhaden, handling it something as they would a cake of soap. So oily is the menhaden that the simple pressure thus applied is enough to bring through the scales oil sufficient for the purpose.

## BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the beautiful BACIC ACHIE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in frightful no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage.

All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised, as many others have done and are doing—procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.

## The Cyclist's Necessity.

A BOTTLE OF POND'S EXTRACT OF

Is the REPAIR KIT for all ACCIDENTS.

Unequaled for Quickly Healing Lameness and Soreness of Muscles, Wounds, Bruises, Stiffness, Rheumatism.

Rub thoroughly with POND'S EXTRACT after each ride to keep muscles supple, pliant, strong.

Try Pond's Extract Ointment for Piles. Avoid Substitutes—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 25 Fifth Avenue, New York.

POND'S CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

## PANTALET HAS COME BACK.

A Fashion of Our Grandmother's Is the Latest Novelty for Women.

Pantalets are again to be at the height of fashion. Pantalets of precisely the size and cut that were worn two and three generations ago, when our grandmothers had not learned to wear rainbow-hued silk petticoats and thought that an occasional glimpse, judiciously revealed, of a pantalet, flounce answered the same purpose, are now being made up as fast as busy hands can cut, sew and wondrously bedeck them. In vain they have been protested against as an incongruity. To no purpose has it been urged that the revival of the pantalet means the renascence of the hoopskirt, with all its untold wealth of circumference, indeed, almost the entire rehabilitation of the feminine form. Nevertheless, the unwelcome garments are thrusting themselves into vogue, and the only reply to objections is that if the present styles in underwear do not conform to the pantalet, new styles must be adopted, and that speedily. In short, the pantalet has come to stay, if only for a season.

Observing persons will note that the bloomer has paved the way. If the bloomer sensation had not been so loud, and so enduring the pantalet might never have been heard from again. As it is, the pantalet, being an elaboration and extension of the bloomer, is making a sensation correspondingly

large. Now it is safe to say that the bloomer will not be heard from for some time. Women who make a point of keeping abreast of the fashions are already wearing pantalets. In a month they will have become established as a fact. In length the pantalet extends to the boot top. Its fullness is considerably less than that of the bloomer. Thus it will be only with very short gowns, chiefly worn by young girls and children, that these novel garments will be noticeable. The first young misses to appear with gaily trimmed pantalet flounces will doubtless attract some attention, but they are leading the fashions.

## THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

A Company of Drunken Kurds Stirred Up the Trouble.

The massacre of Armenians, which has been carried on in Turkey for over a year with atrocious brutality, was begun by the Kurds. It has been stated upon authority that two Kurds, who had engaged in a drunken quarrel with their companions, were killed in a small interior town. The comrades, to shift the offense from their shoulders, carried the bodies to an Armenian church. Early the following day the two dead Kurds were found on the doorstep of the Christian Church. An alarm was at once given. The cry went forth:

"The Armenian dogs have killed our brethren! Let us rise against them!"

How well they did the rising! The civilized world already knows. The pages of history have no blacker spots, if as black, as the ones that have recorded the inhuman and brutal murder of defenseless men, women, and children.

The Kurds have always hated the Christians. From time immemorial they have ravaged and murdered the Armenians, and in nearly every in-

stance the Sultan of Turkey has looked upon their murderous assaults with favor.

A general massacre of the Armenians took place after the finding of the Kurds' bodies. The men who had killed them joined in the general slaughter. Women were compelled to look on while their babies were decapitated and cut in two by this brutal tribe. Many of the Armenians of both sexes sought their churches for safety, but everywhere the bloody carnage went on. A few of the Christian young men made a stand for their lives. Word was at once sent, on this account, to the ruler of the province that the Armenians were up in arms. Reinforcements were needed, or else they (the

Kurds) would be swept off the earth by the Armenians. Like the spreading of a plague, the inhuman butchery spread from one end of the Turkish empire to the other.

It will never be known how many Armenians have been killed since the general massacre began, but the number has been estimated conservatively at over a quarter of a million.

It will be interesting at this time, now that the eyes of the civilized world are upon Turkey, to know something of the Kurdish tribe. This race of people inhabit that section of Turkey near the Persian frontier, though they are now to be found in all parts of the empire. The Persians claim the right to govern a part of Kurdistan, while the greater part is supposed to be under the rule of the Sultan. While these two powers say they rule them, the Kurds look with scorn upon any effort of government. No one ever saw a Kurd in his own territory that would acknowledge the sovereignty of any power besides their own chiefs, whom they adore.

To see the Kurd in any thing that resembles his original character, the traveler, if he desired to risk his life, must seek those ranges which form a natural barrier between Persia and Turkey in Asia, extending from Mt. Ararat to the region of Bagdad. There the Kurds enjoy the wild freedom which has been a real part of their existence from the earliest period of the race. It may be the good fortune of

the visitor to be courteously received by this tribe. If so, he will never regret having made an effort to reach such a region that seemingly from its strangeness belongs to another planet. They will entertain him, place all the goods of their humble shelters at his disposal, but will be it if they look upon him with disfavour.

But it is not the real Kurd, the Kurd in the home of his ancestors, who has been guilty of countless atrocities against Christians. It is the Kurd who has degenerated into a Turkish soldier. The type has altered and instead of the singing and gaudily dressed mountain Kurd, he is a shallow type of a fanatic, whose face denotes that the owner possesses the vices and cruelties of his rulers. He is the specimen of the old-time Kurd who may be found in the ranks of Turkish soldiers butchering his fellow men. The Sultan of Turkey could not have found a better class of people to carry on the slaughter of Christians than these Kurds, who have degenerated from the ways and homes of their ancestors.

The whole sum of their characters may be summed up as religious fanatics and human brutes.

It Wasn't Fido.  
A lady, leading a St. Terrier by a chain, entered the lady's cabin of a Gloucester ferryboat the other day (says the Philadelphia Inquirer). The dog crawled under the seat and went Fido. Presently she turned pale, and, rying a market basket, took the vacant place beside her, and stowed his basket under the seat. Soon after the boat started, the woman began to wriggle. She shook out her skirts, and, in an audible whisper, said: "Don't be rude, Fido." Presently she turned pale, and, jerking the chain, cried: "Lie down, Fido. Behave yourself, sir." A mo-

ment later she jumped up with a shriek, and began to execute a war dance, striking her skirts the while. The stout citizen stared at her in amazement, and then an idea struck him. Reaching under the seat for his basket, he looked inside it, and then a great light of intelligence came over him. "Madam," said he, without moving an eyelash, "when you are through with my lobster, will you kindly return it to me?" The jaws of the lobster were wrenched apart before the lady had recovered from her faint.

It is the recollection of the money he has spent that develops a man's cynicism when recovering from a love affair.

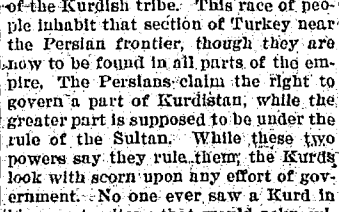
## A REMARKABLE THEATER.

This floating playhouse journeys from St. Paul to New Orleans, employs thirty actors and has seats for 800 spectators. It has made a fortune for its proprietor.

## PALMER'S NEW HOME.

World's Fair President Has a Handsome Residence Near Detroit.

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who was the president of the Columbian Exposition Commission, is building a new house on his wonderful farm near Detroit. The house will be a thing of beauty, and will be the only perfectly fireproof dwelling in the country round about it. The architecture is to be of the colonial type, the material of red



SENATOR PALMER'S NEW HOME.

pressed brick and buff stone trimmings. The Chicago steel skeleton of framework system of construction will be used. There will be hollow tile floors and ceilings and a roof of sheet copper. The cornices are to be ornamental stucco in colonial style. The interior will be very fine. Marble bathroom, hardwood floors, apparatus for steam heating, electric lighting and gasoline gas will go to make a very comfortable and ornate home. The site is a pretty one. The house will stand between the

old orchard and the new orchard which Mr. Palmer planted not long ago. This Anshing touch to Log Cabin Farm makes that property much more desirable than ever. Its 657 acres are laid like an English park. Senator Palmer is fond of nice houses. When he went to Washington he did not rent, as most statesmen do, but bought a lot and put up his own brownstone palace on McPherson Square.

## TEXAN REVOLUTION.

It Is to Be Commemorated in a Bronze Monument.

A magnificent bronze monument is to be erected in Galveston, Tex., in commemoration of the Texan revolution of 1836. George J. Zolnay, a Hungarian

sculptor, made the design. The monument will be constructed on four huge granite blocks, each one of which is smaller than the one below, thus forming four steps around its base. Surrounding the granite platform blocks is an irregular base of dark granite, on which rests a tall and graceful shaft. This shaft is surmounted by a bronze ball, on which is perched a figure of Victory with outspread wings, holding in one hand an olive branch and in the other an olive wreath. She extends the wreath over the heads of the heroes sculptured below. On the four long panels of the base are bas-reliefs in bronze of the four principal events of the decisive battles of the revolution. On the four cartouches are portraits in bronze of heroes of the revolution, while standing on the base in the picturesque uniform of the Texan soldier are life-size figures in bronze of Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Milam, Sidney Sherman, and other heroes of the revolution. On one side of the shaft is inscribed: "Moriator Pro Patria Nostro."

Gallantry in the Rough.  
It was just after a severe rain. The gutters were flooded. She was tired after her shopping expedition and anxious to get the first car for home, but there was a small ocean between her and the center of the street, says a New York paper. "What shall I do?" she thought to herself, looking anxiously around. "Just step on my foot, madam," said an audible voice, answering her mental question. In front of her stood a rough-looking workman, his foot in the middle of the gutter stream and his hand outstretched. She took the hand, and with the utmost courtesy, almost with an air of civility, she was handed carefully across.

## THE WORLD'S MERCHANT KING.

Such Was Alexander T. Stewart, of New York City.

In itself a business disaster to be greatly deplored, the recent failure in New York of the immense dry-goods emporium of Albert T. Hilton is deeply interesting, inasmuch as it was the store of Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant king of the world. With it disappears the last trace of Stewart's glory. Other great merchants have left descendants to carry on the business enterprises which they had founded. Stewart left none. He was compelled to leave his business in the hands of an outsider, who in turn entrusted it to his sons. Alexander T. Stewart was the greatest man of pure commerce known to modern history. His genius for trade and thrift was absolute. His passion for it was never equaled by any trait of his character except the passion that had for its aim the enlargement of his trade. He was a Scotch-Irishman, born in Ireland. Splendidly educated in Trinity College, Dublin, he came to America with nothing but a great mind and a character of great strength and inflexibility. At first he taught little children, and then he became a tutor of Latin and Greek. He had met a man named Chambers, who knew something about the dry-goods line. They became friends. One day young Stewart told his friend that he had fallen into a little property and was about to go home to get it. Chambers asked him the amount. Stewart replied that it was \$10,000. What would he do with the money? The friend replied: "Return to the United States, said Stewart, invest it and live on the income. Chambers told him to do nothing, thing, 'if you go to Belfast' the young man advised, 'and invest your money in insertions and scallie trimmings and return here you can sell your purchases for twice the amount.' Stewart laughed. He said he knew nothing of trade. He could not even buy a pair of gloves without help. He sailed for Ireland,



ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

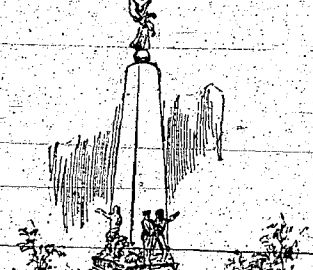
found his entire legacy to be only about \$5,000, and took the money. He went to Belfast, bought the goods his friend advised and brought them home with him. This was A. T. Stewart's first business transaction.

In a little wooden tenement at 283 Broadway, Chambers and Stewart founded their great house. The tiny store was stocked with the purchases made in Belfast. The dimensions of the room were 20x22 feet. The purchases so wisely made were sold at a tremendous profit, and when young Stewart saw his money increase so easily and so rapidly the desire for more profit, made in the same way, entered his mind and became a part of him. The small shop soon blossomed out into rich colors. The business grew and a removal was necessary. And after this it grew still faster and there were more removals and many extensions, until in time Stewart & Co. built a great store at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, upon which they expended a quarter of a million. Still the business grew and this store was given up to the firm's wholesale trade after they had built another great store at Broadway and Fourth.

Disastrous as it was to many other concerns, the civil war was of great benefit to Stewart & Co. Stewart, with his characteristic foresight, had bought and bought, and when the Government found that it must buy blankets and clothing and canvas and other things of that description, Stewart's house was the only one which could furnish them. With a fine chance to bleed the country in its time of need, A. T. Stewart contented himself with only a fair profit. Before the war he had grown to be many times a millionaire; after it he was worth \$40,000,000. He made friends among the high and mighty men of the nation, and Gen. Grant upon becoming President wanted him in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. There was a law on the books, however, that no importer could hold that position, and so Stewart was ruled out. At the close of the war he was the richest man in America, and was the head of the most extensive business establishment in all the world. He founded homes for workmen, and evidently desired to scatter as much of his accumulated wealth as he could in every direction. When he died, in 1876, he left real estate that was to be valued away up in the millions.

TOGETHER THEY STAND.  
The Cat Came Back with a United Family.

At No. 4244 North Blair avenue, St. Louis, lives Mr. H. J. Mueller, who is the owner of a cat which went away several weeks ago and returned with



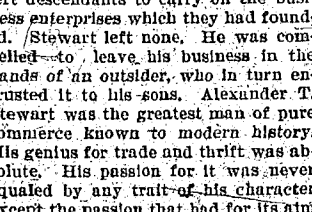
THE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT.

a quartet of kittens which were all united. The point of junction is at the hind leg. The interesting family was united in body, but not in mind. They generally wanted to follow their heads, and as they could not make much headway all pulling against each other, it necessarily fell out that the strongest went his way, hugging the other three at his heels. Finally one cat died, and the others were chloroformed. The four are now in alcohol.

## THE WORLD'S MERCHANT KING.

Such Was Alexander T. Stewart, of New York City.

In itself a business disaster to be greatly deplored, the recent failure in New York of the immense dry-goods emporium of Albert T. Hilton is deeply interesting, inasmuch as it was the store of Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant king of the world. With it disappears the last trace of Stewart's glory. Other great merchants have left descendants to carry on the business enterprises which they had founded. Stewart left none. He was compelled to leave his business in the hands of an outsider, who in turn entrusted it to his sons. Alexander T. Stewart was the greatest man of pure commerce known to modern history. His genius for trade and thrift was absolute. His passion for it was never equaled by any trait of his character except the passion that had for its aim the enlargement of his trade. He was a Scotch-Irishman, born in Ireland. Splendidly educated in Trinity College, Dublin, he came to America with nothing but a great mind and a character of great strength and inflexibility. At first he taught little children, and then he became a tutor of Latin and Greek. He had met a man named Chambers, who knew something about the dry-goods line. They became friends. One day young Stewart told his friend that he had fallen into a little property and was about to go home to get it. Chambers asked him the amount. Stewart replied that it was \$10,000. What would he do with the money? The friend replied: "Return to the United States, said Stewart, invest it and live on the income. Chambers told him to do nothing, thing, 'if you go to Belfast' the young man advised, 'and invest your money in insertions and scallie trimmings and return here you can sell your purchases for twice the amount.' Stewart laughed. He said he knew nothing of trade. He could not even buy a pair of gloves without help. He sailed for Ireland,



ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

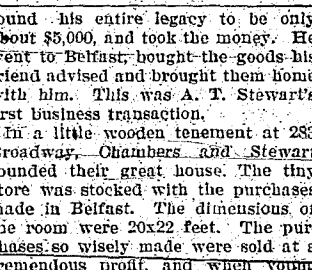
found his entire legacy to be only about \$5,000, and took the money. He went to Belfast, bought the goods his friend advised and brought them home with him. This was A. T. Stewart's first business transaction.

In a little wooden tenement at 283 Broadway, Chambers and Stewart founded their great house. The tiny store was stocked with the purchases made in Belfast. The dimensions of the room were 20x22 feet. The purchases so wisely made were sold at a tremendous profit, and when young Stewart saw his money increase so easily and so rapidly the desire for more profit, made in the same way, entered his mind and became a part of him. The small shop soon blossomed out into rich colors. The business grew and a removal was necessary. And after this it grew still faster and there were more removals and many extensions, until in time Stewart & Co. built a great store at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, upon which they expended a quarter of a million. Still the business grew and this store was given up to the firm's wholesale trade after they had built another great store at Broadway and Fourth.

Disastrous as it was to many other concerns, the civil war was of great benefit to Stewart & Co. Stewart, with his characteristic foresight, had bought and bought, and when the Government found that it must buy blankets and clothing and canvas and other things of that description, Stewart's house was the only one which could furnish them. With a fine chance to bleed the country in its time of need, A. T. Stewart contented himself with only a fair profit. Before the war he had grown to be many times a millionaire; after it he was worth \$40,000,000. He made friends among the high and mighty men of the nation, and Gen. Grant upon becoming President wanted him in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. There was a law on the books, however, that no importer could hold that position, and so Stewart was ruled out. At the close of the war he was the richest man in America, and was the head of the most extensive business establishment in all the world. He founded homes for workmen, and evidently desired to scatter as much of his accumulated wealth as he could in every direction. When he died, in 1876, he left real estate that was to be valued away up in the millions.

TOGETHER THEY STAND.  
The Cat Came Back with a United Family.

At No. 4244 North Blair avenue, St. Louis, lives Mr. H. J. Mueller, who is the owner of a cat which went away several weeks ago and returned with



THE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT.

a quartet of kittens which were all united. The point of junction is at the hind leg. The interesting family was united in body, but not in mind. They generally wanted to follow their heads, and as they could not make much headway all pulling against each other, it necessarily fell out that the strongest went his way, hugging the other three at his heels. Finally one cat died, and the others were chloroformed. The four are now in alcohol.

## Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic ally with Fowler's Kidney Pills. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in this complaint. It is also entirely effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

## He Left a Loophole.

When Prince Maximilian, of Saxony, was ordered to the priesthood recently, he signed a paper renouncing all the rights he possessed in virtue of his royal birth. The renunciation is to be void, however, in case all the other princes of the royal house of Saxony, of whom there are only five, should die before him.

## Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, resist the temptation, made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## The Sea Cucumber.

The sea cucumber, one of the curious jelly-bodies that inhabit the ocean, can practically efface himself when in danger by squeezing the water out of his body and forcing himself into a narrow crack—so narrow as not to be visible to the naked eye. He can throw out nearly the whole of his inside, and yet live and grow again.

Pale death beats with impartial foot at the hovels of the poor and turrets of kings.

For a complexion soft as velvet and rich in color as the tints of a beautiful peach, use that wonderful skin purifier—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

A race horse galloping at full speed clears from twenty to twenty-four feet every bound.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. Pleasure is like a cordial; a little of it is not injurious; but too much destroys.

Pink's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. J. Baker, 1225 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '05.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Robbins' Eucalypti-Floral Soap, once more to make than any other bathing soap made, but the consumers have to be more careful. It is 100 per cent made of Eucalypti. You know what that means. Order of your grocer.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children (coughing, sore throat, reduces inflammation, cures croup, whooping cough, 25 cents a bottle).



How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away.

## Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

"Every one to her taste—as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless, tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearline. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like

SAPOLIO

ALL JOINED TOGETHER.

a quartet of kittens which were all united. The point of junction is at the hind leg. The interesting family was united in body, but not in mind. They generally wanted to follow their heads, and as they could not make much headway all pulling against each other, it necessarily fell out that the strongest went his way, hugging the other three at his heels. Finally one cat died, and the others were chloroformed. The four are now in alcohol.

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## That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

## Forests in the United States.

The forest area of the United States, according to a recent official report, is 700,000,000 acres, not including Alaska.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

I hate laughter without joyousness; love-making without passion; society without confidence, and sanctimoniousness without piety.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascarets, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10, 25c.

## Look

Sharply to the condition of your blood. At this season peculiar perils assail the system. There are sudden changes in temperature; fogs and dampness, chilly nights, lowering clouds, drenching rains. These sudden changes bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and other ailments. Keep the blood pure, rich and full of vitality and you will be well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; aid digestion. 25c.

This bulletin with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, CANDY CATHARTIC, with vegetable food, sent FREE on receipt of five 5-cent stamps. Address: Dr. J. C. Hooper, 100 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

TESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

The Outlook—Silenced—Horse and Horse An Innocuous Bird—He Had No Such Intention—Too True To Life.

### THE OUTLOOK.

Timley—Do you see any prospects of good times ahead?

Tomley—Yes, I'm going to a couple of picnics next week.

### SILENCED.

Mr. Fuss—Don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.

Mrs. Fuss—Do you fill your silk hat?

### HORSE AND HORSE.

He—Of course, I am the only man you ever loved.

She—No. But you are the only man who ever asked me if you were.

### AN INNOCUOUS BIRD.

Young Lady—That parrot you sold me last week doesn't talk at all.

Dealer—Yes, you said you wanted one that wouldn't be a nuisance to the neighbors.

### HE HAD NO SUCH INTENTION.

The Donor—Now don't go and spend that in the nearest saloon.

The Recipient—No, sir, there's a better one around the corner.

### TOO TRUE TO LIFE.

Why does the photographer have to sue that rich young widow for his pay?

Because he took a dozen pictures so exactly like her that she refuses to settle.

### AS THE ENDURED IT.

Well, Tommie, I hear you've got a new baby at your house.

Yes.

I suppose it's a red little chap, isn't it?

No, it's a little yellow.

### A WILING VICTIM.

Mrs. Farmer—Now, tell me why you don't work for a living.

Weary Willie (sighing)—Ah, lady, you see in me a victim of environment—I don't have to.

### HAD TO SAY IT.

Mr. Popleigh—What would you think if I were to tell you that I had been dying for inches for you for years?

Miss Waterford—I should think it—it was very sudden.

### SHE COULD FEEL, HOWEVER.

How was it that Mrs. Hightone was run down by a bicycle in broad daylight?

Oh, the man who rode the machine didn't belong to her set, and Mrs. Hightone positively couldn't see him, you know.

### THE MODERN SPARTAN.

Nobody shall ever know how much I suffer, she exclaimed, defiantly.

Turning to the obliging clerk she ordered him to tear out the number tag in each shoe.

### LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM BLIGHTED.

Er—Miss Witherspoon, would you ever like to change that name of yours?

I believe in the present instance I prefer to live up to it.

### PREPARED FOR THE BEST.

Guest—Am I the unlucky thirteenth?

Host—No, you're the lucky fourteenth. We invited you to fill the gap.

Guest—All right, I've brought it with me.

### NO MISTAKING HIM.

Well, that's his mule, said the farmer. But what's the candidate's mule?

How do you know it's a candidate's mule?

Because, replied the farmer, "he's done chased up two fence rails, swatted the gate, and is looking mighty hungry at the barn door."

### NOT WITHOUT A TEAR.

Young Wife—Oh, John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake.

Young Wife—Every piece, I feel like crying.

Young Wife—Oh, please! Don't cry over a few rats.

### EASTERN MAN.

Eastern Man (getting a glimpse of St. Louis from the car windows)—"My gracious! What a hive of industry this must be!"

### FELLOW TRAVELER.

Fellow Traveler (an Illinois Man)—"Th' Wha—industry?"

### YES.

Look at the dense clouds of smoke in every direction.

Oh! That blows down from Chicago.

### THE OLD STORY.

Great heavens! What a fierce look that Bengal tiger has.

Fierce look? Come around to my house and let me introduce you to my mother-in-law. You have not seen her yet.

### MAN'S PARTIAL FRIEND.

Weary Watkins—I don't like dogs, generally, but one of 'em did save my life once.

Hungry Higgins—Wot dog ever saved your life?

Weary Watkins—He was one of these little dogs I seen 'im trotting along behind a woman and swiped 'im and traded 'im for a drink.

### TWO KINDS OF DRAWING MATERIAL.

What's the trouble, John?

Why, sir, here's a note from Mr. Mahabub in which he tells me that he's off on a little trip, and he wants me to send his drawing materials along.

Well, and isn't that plain enough?

Hardly, sir. I don't think, sir, that you know Mr. Mahabub. I don't know whether to send his paints and brushes or only a corkscrew.

### FATAL ORATORY.

Tenderfoot—I don't understand the epithet on this tombstone. It says: "He talked himself to death."

How's that?

Bronce Pete—That's right. He called Alkali like a lion.

### KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

My unfortunate friend, said the philosopher, the ragged individual who had asked him for a dime, "you should get something to do. Nothing so convenient as work. Have you never experienced the feeling of satisfaction which accompanies the consciousness of something done?"

You bet I have, said the tramp. I done time all last year.

### A PROFITABLE CAN OF MILK.

A certain man arrived at Johannesburg in the early days of the mining boom with no assets save a tin of condensed milk and a needle. He spread a report that smallpox was on its way to rattle the country, gave out that he was a surgeon, and vaccinated the whole community with his needle and condensed milk at a shilling per operation. When last heard of he was a wealthy capitalist, enjoying the monopoly of selling liquors within the precincts of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

## FAMOUS LION TAMEERS.

Some Curious Anecdotes About Frenchmen in the Business.

French lion tamer, even if they do not exceed in skill those of other nations, have, at any rate, had more written and said about them, says the London Field. A few years ago M. Pizon retired from business, having made a fortune by his great power over animals and gained the distinction of being possibly the greatest lion tamer in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of M. Bidel, at whose menagerie in Paris some time ago there was a wonderful meeting of giants, dwarfs and monstrosities generally, for the purpose of discussing the interests of their respective callings, so far as those interests were connected with the taming of ground in Paris and its vicinity.

M. Pizon was one of the tamer's who ignored the use of a heavy whip. Conciliation, and not correction, was apparently his motto; and, acting on that principle, he attained prodigious success. Henri Martin, too, another French performer, was quite in the front rank; and he, unlike some others in the profession, began really young. He was but a small boy when he first embarked on circus life, and began with horses, gradually making his way to the more dangerous animals. He is said to have been one of the few who did not object to tickle tigers' heads or pat their backs, and who, in fact, the majority of wild beast performers, was a wholesome and not unnatural dislike to. Some of M. Martin's methods appear to have been curious. Having on one occasion to interview a lion, Martin wrapped his legs and arms with cords, protected his head with makerehels and other things, and walking into the cage, went to the lion and offered him his arm. The lion, but of course, but Martin looked so solidly, as though nothing had happened. Next day he substituted a leg, and so the training went on, till either the lion got tired of biting or was so disgusted at seeing no results that he gave it up.

M. Albert of Havre, too, was another famous man in his calling, and distinguished himself on one occasion, when he found a quarrel going on among the bears, by walking straight in among them and separating the fighters. But George Sanger, once, told about as plucky a thing as ever was known. The lions and a lioness were having a terrific fight in their cage, and the battle raged so furiously that neither Crockett nor the keepers cared about venturing in. Mr. Sanger, however, was equal to the occasion, and, going in among the combatants, succeeded in restoring peace at last. But if Crockett, who was a very able trainer, showed a slight loss of nerve on that occasion, he made up for it on another, when a groom tampered with the fastenings of the lions' cage at Astley's in the hope that the occupants would kill one or more of the horses, that he might be revenged on the management for some fine lullied. A night watchman, bearing a noise in the auditorium, soon discovered the cause, and a message was sent to Crockett at his lodgings hard by. The tamer arrived, and going into the auditorium with a small switch, succeeded in a very short time in recaging his pupils.

## OLD-FASHIONED SAVINGS BANKS.

Where the Hearings of Our Grandmothers Were Kept.

The stocking bank of our grandmothers, says the Boston Traveller, is not yet obsolete in the country districts and the daily papers give frequent accounts of its insecurity. Safes are not burglar-proof, either, and the occasional bank robberies and failures, too, keep alive the fondness of women for searching for queer hiding places for their savings. Some of the old-time "banks" showed considerable ingenuity in their construction or covering.

An old lady living in a New Hampshire town had a set of large stationery drawers topped by cupboards built into one of her large closets. The lower drawer, instead of resting directly on the floor, and on grooved legs, two inches above it. She would pull out this lower drawer, place her jewel-cases in the space left below, and then push in the drawer, which she kept filled with linen.

Equally shrewd was an Ohio woman, who, whenever she went out, put her money and jewelry in the coal scuttle, covering them up carefully with several layers of coal. This might have proved a rather risky experiment in the winter months, when the fire had to be fed, but their owners felt that no burglar would ever think of looking there.

A favorite hiding place for money, especially for bills of large denominations, has always been the big family bible and the unabridged dictionary. This is still common in rural places.

So is the practice of sticking money snugly away under a corner of a carpet, particularly under some large piece of furniture. This is a method that has much to commend it.

Ten caddies and sugar bowls make excellent temporary safes. Another hiding place is the old-fashioned country clock, which is almost historic as a spot for tucking away little bundles of valuables.

It is safe to say that the number of women who put away jewelry in pocketbooks under a mattress for safe keeping, afterward carefully smoothing the bed down, can be numbered by the thousands.

The pocket of an old dress that hangs in an unopened way in a closet is regarded by many women as one of the safest places imaginable for spoons, brooches and bracelets, and even for a pocketbook. Old shoes, standing in their proper place beside new ones, are likewise watched over for a great deal can be put down in their toes without giving the slightest evidence of the value therein.

## Potatoes Grafted to Tomatoes.

Lecture Hours describes a curious experiment in grafting tomatoes on to potatoes. The graft took, and the result was tomatoes above ground and potatoes below, probably both poor, although it is not so stated, but no plant can do two things at once and do them well. Upon reversing the process the potato grafted on the tomato produced tubers from the axils of the leaves above ground.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Engineers for Steam Threshers—Level the Roadside—Whipping Balty Horses—A Neglected Garden.

### BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

The budding of fruit trees is a very simple process. It consists of placing the bud of one tree between the bark and wood of another, tying it tightly in place, where in a short time it unites and afterwards becomes a part of the tree. Nurserymen and fruit-growers practice it largely. In fact, all the apples, pears, cherries, peaches and plums sold are raised either by budding or grafting. The rare trees of ornamental character are, many of them, increased in the same way. New kinds are thus rapidly increased. Florists bud weak-growing plants on stronger sorts; and in all sorts of ways budding is useful. Taking the cherry among fruits as an illustration, the fruit-grower sows seed this season, which gives him plants large enough to set out in rows next spring. These plants grow freely, they are fit to bud in late summer. The seedling plants may be anywhere from one to two feet high. The bud is inserted near the ground. The next spring the seedlings are headed back to just above the buds. The buds then push into growth and become the trees. If the sap runs freely, which it must do, or the work cannot be performed, the bark lifts readily to admit the bud. Those whose business it is to bud, use a bone-handled knife. Such a one has a handle that at the end, made so as to enter where the cut is made, to lift up the bark without bruising it. The cut has been found the best for the purpose. The knife must be sharp. The bud is to be cut from a strong, well-pruned shoot of the same season. The leaf has been cut off, but the leaf is left on, as it assists in the placing of the bud in position. With the bark parted as explained, insert the bud by commencing at the upper part of the cut and gently forcing it into place. The bud will have been cut off, but the length of the cut—if a trifle smaller it won't matter—but it must not be any longer. When inserted it must be tied tightly in its place to keep the parts close together until a union is effected. The joints must be tied to fit close to each other and to exclude moisture. Done at the right season, but little risk of failure is run. It takes but about a week to know if a union has been made. If successful, the leaf stalk which was left on the bud, will drop clean away from the bud when touched, whereas, if unsuccessful, it will not drop, but will wither up and remain on the bud. In the course of four or six weeks the strings should be cut, as the bark is fully united by that time, and as the stock is still growing the string, if uncut, would prevent its expansion. In commercial places, where great quantities of string are used, either ramie or flax is used for the purpose. Both are there, and the flax is the best. The bud will have been cut off, but the length of the cut—if a trifle smaller it won't matter—but it must not be any longer. When inserted it must be tied tightly in its place to keep the parts close together until a union is effected. The joints must be tied to fit close to each other and to exclude moisture. Done at the right season, but little risk of failure is run. It takes but about a week to know if a union has been made. If successful, the leaf stalk which was left on the bud, will drop clean away from the bud when touched, whereas, if unsuccessful, it will not drop, but will wither up and remain on the bud. In the course of four or six weeks the strings should be cut, as the bark is fully united by that time, and as the stock is still growing the string, if uncut, would prevent its expansion.

### ENGINEERS FOR STEAM THRESHERS.

Every year as the threshing season begins we hear of engines exploding or of other accidents, showing lack of care on the part of the engineer. Too much care cannot be taken to secure men who are thoroughly competent, men who will understand when the engine becomes too old to be longer safe, which more often than anything else is the cause of explosions. Many steam engines rust out rather than wear out, but are even more dangerous on that account.—Boston Cultivator.

### SELECTING SEED CORN.

In husking, as you come across nice and thrifty ears on thrifty stalks, leave a little of the corn husks on such ears, and when unloading save out such ears by themselves for seed.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Seed should be saved from the seed-crop of clover.

Oxen and sheep are benefited by some stockmen to fatten better in company than when kept alone.

Sandy soils may be kept fertile by seeding with grass, and only plowing when the seedling runs out.

Look out for four fences. A cornfield is a bad place into which to allow cattle or stock of any kind to break.

Go through the field and mark the ears of corn that are wanted for seed. This may be done very conveniently with a piece of colored string.

Supplement failing pastures with green corn fodder—it is easier to keep up flesh or milk than to regain it when it is once lost. It takes less feed, too.

Let young stock, as well as the milk cows, have access to salt and fresh water. If salt is not where they can get it, they will seek salt themselves regularly at least twice a week.

It is not likely that the cow pea will ever supersede the corn crop with Northern farmers as stock feed. It requires a long season, is harder to raise than corn, and will not yield so great bulk of food.

Stock are fond of turnips. A sizable patch is acceptable to almost any herd. The soil should be thoroughly prepared and the seed sown thin. They are very small, and most people err in sowing too many per acre.

A fair estimate of hay for a cow is from fifteen to twenty pounds per day. A milk cow will eat four or five pounds more than a dry one, and a large cow will, of course, eat more than a small one under similar conditions.

There is one thing to be said in favor of rice—it will shade and protect young trees, and assist materially in getting a stand, and perhaps it should further be suggested in this day of economy, that its straw is more valuable than that of wheat as a feed, both in quantity and quality.

Rye has probably been sown more extensively of late years for a fertilizer than ever before. Perhaps the cheapest method of sowing the fertilizer is to sow in corn, just after the last plowing. In this case it must be sown immediately, or at least before a rain, as the rain will to some extent beat down and harden the surface of the ground and the grain will not be covered.

Electric Souvenirs.

Electric novelties are being introduced in all the millionaire's homes, and often at an expense of \$10,000 or \$12,000. At one very well known in New York, where electricity is everywhere, the mistress gave a luncheon party, at which her guests were placed around tables, arranged in a long, double curve. Wires led up to a number of little frosted lights, mounted on each cover. After the luncheon the lights were cut, and each guest was presented with a lamp as a souvenir of the occasion. In the drawing room of this fairy palace every wire is an insulated tube, which can be put here or there, as it pleases the owner. For instance, a wire may be run up the side of an arm chair, and with the light in a fine tulip cup at one side, reading is possible without drawing up to a table.

Whipping Balty Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balty horse, almost every driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is a continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man.

The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to walk, whipping only intensifies it. A

change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named: Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind-off until he wants to go; unlash him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.

Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balty drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

### LEVEL THE ROADSIDES.

Roads are difficult to keep free from weeds. This is due, in part, to the fact that most of them have been graded, leaving deep ditches and irregular excavations between the wagon track and the fence, making it impossible to go over the ground with the mower. The weeds are consequently left uncut. This can be remedied now by the use of a plow-barrow and road grader. Plow down the steep bank of the ditches and level them with the barrow and grader. The slopes will be sufficiently reduced to admit of cutting the weeds with a machine. Plow shut all useless ditches of holes made by hauling away the earth for grading at a distance. Seed to grass, and the highways can be cheaply kept in good order.—American Agriculturist.

### AFTER RYE.

Rape may come after a crop of rye or barley. The chief obstacle in the way of growing it this is the business of the grower. It is not easy at such a time to plow. When it is done, the land should be at once rolled and the seed sown and harrowed. But if there is not enough moisture in the ground, then it would be well to plow and prepare the land, but delay the sowing until a shower comes to the rescue. After a grain crop the chances for success with rape are greater when it is sown in rows about two feet apart and cultivated. The moisture is then better retained in the soil, and the cultivation also removes the weeds.

### ENGINEERS FOR STEAM THRESHERS.

Every year as the threshing season begins we hear of engines exploding or of other accidents, showing lack of care on the part of the engineer. Too much care cannot be taken to secure men who are thoroughly competent, men who will understand when the engine becomes too old to be longer safe, which more often than anything else is the cause of explosions. Many steam engines rust out rather than wear out, but are even more dangerous on that account.—Boston Cultivator.

### SELECTING SEED CORN.

In husking, as you come across nice and thrifty ears on thrifty stalks, leave a little of the corn husks on such ears, and when unloading save out such ears by themselves for seed.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Seed should be saved from the seed-crop of clover.

Oxen and sheep are benefited by some stockmen to fatten better in company than when kept alone.

Sandy soils may be kept fertile by seeding with grass, and only plowing when the seedling runs out.

Look out for four fences. A cornfield is a bad place into which to allow cattle or stock of any kind to break.

Go through the field and mark the ears of corn that are wanted for seed. This may be done very conveniently with a piece of colored string.

Supplement failing pastures with green corn fodder—it is easier to keep up flesh or milk than to regain it when it is once lost. It takes less feed, too.

Let young stock, as well as the milk cows, have access to salt and fresh water. If salt is not where they can get it, they will seek salt themselves regularly at least twice a week.

It is not likely that the cow pea will ever supersede the corn crop with Northern farmers as stock feed. It requires a long season, is harder to raise than corn, and will not yield so great bulk of food.

Stock are fond of turnips. A sizable patch is acceptable to almost any herd. The soil should be thoroughly prepared and the seed sown thin. They are very small, and most people err in sowing too many per acre.

A fair estimate of hay for a cow is from fifteen to twenty pounds per day. A milk cow will eat four or five pounds more than a dry one, and a large cow will, of course, eat more than a small one under similar conditions.

There is one thing to be said in favor of rice—it will shade and protect young trees, and assist materially in getting a stand, and perhaps it should further be suggested in this day of economy, that its straw is more valuable than that of wheat as a feed, both in quantity and quality.

Rye has probably been sown more extensively of late years for a fertilizer than ever before. Perhaps the cheapest method of sowing the fertilizer is to sow in corn, just after the last plowing. In this case it must be sown immediately, or at least before a rain, as the rain will to some extent beat down and harden the surface of the ground and the grain will not be covered.

Electric Souvenirs.

Electric novelties are being introduced in all the millionaire's homes, and often at an expense of \$10,000 or \$12,000. At one very well known in New York, where electricity is everywhere, the mistress gave a luncheon party, at which her guests were placed around tables, arranged in a long, double curve. Wires led up to a number of little frosted lights, mounted on each cover. After the luncheon the lights were cut, and each guest was presented with a lamp as a souvenir of the occasion. In the drawing room of this fairy palace every wire is an insulated tube, which can be put here or there, as it pleases the owner. For instance, a wire may be run up the side of an arm chair, and with the light in a fine tulip cup at one side, reading is possible without drawing up to a table.

Whipping Balty Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balty horse, almost every driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is a continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man.

The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to walk, whipping only intensifies it. A

## GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON SHE FASHIONS.

Collecting a Thousand Teapots—Jewels in Umbrella Handles—Buttons of the Day. Some New Fans.

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

It is said that the gold bracelet sent to Princess Maud of Wales was the first notice taken by a Pope of an English wedding in several centuries.

When Arabian women are obliged to go into mourning they not only stain their hands and feet with indigo for eight days, but drink no milk during that period, on the ground that it does not harmonize with their mental gloom.

Maiden ladies are much interested in an advertisement which has been extensively circulated in New York. It recommends a home for pet cats, while their owners are away for the season. The circular states that the cats will have the best of care in a house to which is attached wire-covered runs. Three dollars a month is the charge for one month and for two cats the price goes down to \$5. Strange to say, canary birds will also be boarded and the safe return of the birds is guaranteed.

A young Turkish woman has come to this country to study medicine, with a view to acting as physician to the Sultan's harem.

The beautiful young Duchess of Sutherland is identified herself with the women writers of Great Britain. A while ago she went to the weekly tea at the Writers' Club, and wore a white muslin and a white hat with a lamp-crown, in which she achieved the triumph of looking beautiful. She herself wrote a book of travels in her first year of married life. Her father, Lord Rosslyn, was a poet of no mean order, so her talent is inherited.

A bright young woman in Philadelphia makes her living by house-hunting for other people. Her own trouble in finding the desired sort of domicile put the idea into her head. She has made arrangements with the real estate dealers and hunts houses on commission. Now, she receives a fee of \$1 from the family for which she finds a house. All that is necessary is to give her explicit instructions as to what is wanted and if such a place is to be found inside the city limits she finds it.

Miss Jane Harrison of England, who was the first woman to receive the degree of LL.D., has recently been made a member of the Archeological Society of Berlin.

The prize of \$100, for the best poem to be read at the opening of the Centennial exposition of Tennessee, has been awarded to Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, of Memphis.

### COLLECTING A THOUSAND TEAPOTS.

One of the latest New York crazes, says the Boston Post, is the collecting of teap